

昭和十三年五月

日本産業護謨株式会社
社取締役就任

事務所長
社員右に同じ

右に同じ

昭和十四年八月

右社は日産農林工業
株式会社と社名変更す

役員ゴム栽培マニラ麻、
椰子栽培・南洋材の
伐出し
役員ゴムマニラ麻・椰子
の栽培・亭麻の栽培
南洋材伐出し

右に同じ

昭和十六年二月

日産農林工業株式會
社常務取締役就任

役員右に同じ

昭和二十一年九月

日本燐寸製造株式
會社取締役就任

役員

昭和二十二年十二月

日本燐寸製造株式
會社解散すに付
取締役就任す

林業・伐木・製材・防腐
加工業・販賣業・ゴムマ
ニラ麻の栽培・椰子栽培
燐寸の製造販賣業
販賣及是等の事業に投資
又は燐寸事業を目的とす
る會社設立の爲發起人と
なる事
兵庫縣神戸市兵庫區荒田
町二の一

昭和二十二年十一月

日産農林工業株式
會社

常務取締役總務
部長
役員

前記の通り

昭和二十二年十月

右社

常務取締役
總務部長兼燐寸
部長
役員

前記の通り

十注三 本人が役員として又は役員の特遇にて勤務した會社が財閥會社たる場合には左の事項を
 附記すること

(1) 本人の役員としての就任及退任の時に於ける當該會社の一割以上の氏名及持株率

就任、退任年月日	財閥會社の名稱	株式の一割以上の所有者の氏名	持株率
昭和十一年五月二十日就任	日産農林工業株式會社	日本産藥株式會社 (二四二、〇二八株)	八〇・〇%

(2) 本人が勤務した期間における他の役員の名、地位及就任退任年月日

氏名	地位	他の役員 (本人の勤務期間 自昭和十一年五月 至現任)	
		就任年月日	退任年月日
下河邊健二	專務取締役	昭和九年三月六日	昭和十二年七月十五日
田中誠吉	專務取締役	昭和九年三月六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
田中誠吉	常務取締役	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
田中誠吉	代表取締役社長	昭和十六年二月二十六日	現在任中
岡部常太郎	常務取締役	昭和九年八月三十一日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
鮎川義介	專務取締役	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十九年一月二日死亡退任
鮎川義介	取締役會會長	昭和十二年七月十五日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
花岡芳夫	取締役	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和二十年十一月十一日
花岡芳夫	常務取締役	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
花岡芳夫	常務取締役	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十七年九月十八日
花岡芳夫	常務取締役	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和二十二年十一月二十五日

鈴木茂兵衛	山代泰	梅溪通弘	中口末松	玉川久雄	植村俊平	山田敬亮	片山義勝	石坂峯一	土肥節義	小林茂雄	竹本雄藏	重松良英	吉野慶治	加藤通文	木村淳	花岡芳夫	鮎川義介	岡部常太郎	田中誠吉	下河邊健二	
監查	監查	監查	監查	監查	監查	監查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	取締查	
役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	役	
昭和十九年五月二十五日	昭和十七年十一月二十一日	昭和十六年五月二十三日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和九年十月十六日	昭和九年三月六日	昭和九年三月六日	昭和二十一年五月三十日	昭和二十二年一月十三日	昭和十九年五月二十五日	昭和十七年十一月二十一日	昭和二十年十一月二十八日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十四年十二月二十七日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和九年八月三十一日	昭和十二年七月十五日	昭和十六年二月二十六日
昭和二十一年七月九日死亡退任	昭和二十一年七月九日死亡退任	昭和十七年十一月二日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和二十一年十二月十八日	昭和十九年五月二十五日	昭和十九年五月二十五日	昭和二十二年十月三日	昭和二十二年一月十三日	昭和二十二年十一月二十五日	昭和二十一年三月二十二日	昭和二十二年十一月二十五日	昭和十七年九月十八日	昭和二十年三月二十七日死亡退任	昭和二十年十一月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十九年一月二日死亡退任	昭和十六年二月二十六日	昭和十六年二月二十六日

10. Chronological record of profession and employment.

Note 1: "Organization or company" mentioned in this column include any organization or company other than Zaibatsu company. With reference to organizations, relationship with economic organizations such as union, association or conference etc. will particularly be given in detail.

Note 2: In case you did not, in fact, handle duties for which you have been authorized, duties and powers which you actually handled and name of the person who dealt with duties originally authorized for you will be given.

Note 3: With reference to the Zaibatsu company where you served as official or as a person accorded with the status of official, the following entries are additionally required.

- a. Name and stock-holding percentage of stock-holders owning 10 per cent or more of the total stock of the company at the time of your assumption of office and retirement.
- b. Name, position and dates of appointment and retirement of other officials of the company during the period when you served.

Dates of employment and retirement.	Name of company or organization where you served.	Status of the position (including position as ordinary personnel.)	Duties and powers (in detail).	Substance of business of organization or company where you served and its location.

10. Chronological record of profession and employment

Date of employment and retirement.	Name of company or organization where you served.	Status of the position (including position as ordinary personnel)	Duties & power	Substance of business of organization or company where you served and its location
July., 1916	Kuhara Kogyo K.K.	Employed as a personnel of forestry branch, supply division, Hitachi Mines.	Personnel. Assigned to study preservation of pit-post & the business related thereof.	Metal Mine. Hitachi, Ibaraki-ken.
Jan., 1920	"	Technical expert of supply division Hitachi Mines, concurrently that of forestry branch of the said Mines.	Personnel. Duties are the same above.	"
May, 1921	"	Technical expert of Aoki Forestry Office.	"	Nagano-ken
Dec., 1928	Nippon Sangyo K.K., new name of the company above.	"	"	"
May, 1930	"	Acting manager of Aoki Forestry Office.	Personnel. Forestry & lumber in general, wood preservation business.	"
Oct., 1931	"	Assistane manager of Tawau Rubber Estate.	Personnel. Rubber & coco-palm plantation.	B. N. Borneo.
May, 1934	Transferred to Nissan Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. on account of Tawau Rubber Estate became an independent company	"	Rubber & coco-palm, Manila-hemp plantation	"

Date of employment	Name of company or organization	Status of the position (including position as ordinary personnel)	Duties & power	Substance of business of organization or company where you served and its location.
Aug., 1934	Nissan Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.	Manager of Tawau Rubber Estate.	Personnel. Rubber & coco-palm, Manila-hemp plantation.	Forestry, lumber, wood preservation, rubber & coco-palm, Manila-hemp plantation. No. 1-2, Tamura-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo.
May, 1936	Assumed a director of the company above.	Director	Official.	"
Aug., 1939	Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K., new name for Nissan Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.	"	"	"
Dec., 1939	"	"	"	Match making in addition to items above.
Feb., 1941	"	Standing director	"	"
Sept., 1946	Japan Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Assumed director	Official	Match-making but ceased operation. Kobe.
Dec., 1946	Resigned director due to the dissolution of Japan Match Mfg. Co., Ltd.			
Jan., 1947	Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K.	Standing director, chief of General Affairs Division.	Official	Stated above.
Oct., 1947	"	" , concurrently chief of Match Division.	"	"

a. Name and stock-holding percentage of stock-holders owing 10 per cent or more of the total stock of the company at the time of your assumption of office and retirement.

Date of assumption and retirement	Name of Zaibatsu company	Name of stock-holders owing 10 per cent or more of the total stock of the company	Stock-holding percentage
May 20, 1936	Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K.	Nippon Sangyo K.K. (242,028)	80 %

b. Name, position and dates of appointment and retirement of other officials of the company during the period when you served.

Name	Position	Date of assumption	Date of Retirement
Kenji Shimokobe	Managing director	March 6, 1934	July 15, 1937
	President director	July 15, 1937	Feb. 26, 1941
	Chairman of the board of directors	Feb. 26, 1941	May 20, 1947
Seikichi Tanaka	Standing director	March 6, 1934	Dec. 27, 1939.
	Managing director	Dec. 27, 1939	Feb. 26, 1941.
	President & representative director	Feb. 26, 1941	Still holding
Teunetaro Okabe	Standing director	Aug., 31, 1934	Feb. 26, 1941.
	Managing director	Feb. 26, 1941	Jan., 2, 1944 due to death.
Yoshisuke Aikawa	Chairman of the board of directors	July 15, 1937	Feb., 26, 1941
	Advisor	Feb., 26, 1941	Nov., 11, 1945
Yoshio Hanaoka	Director	Dec., 27, 1939	Feb., 26, 1941
	Standing director	Feb., 26, 1941	Sept., 18, 1942
Jun Kimura	Director	Dec., 27, 1939	Nov., 25, 1947
Michifumi Kato	Director	Dec., 27, 1939	Sept., 18, 1942
Keiji Yoshino	Director	Dec., 27, 1939	March 27, 1945 due to death

Name	Position	Date of Assumption	Date of Retirement
Yoshihide Shigematsu	Director Standing director	May 21, 1942 Nov., 28, 1945	Nov., 28, 1945 Still holding
Yuzo Takemoto	Director	Nov., 21, 1942	Nov. 25, 1947
Shigeo Kobayashi	Director	May 25, 1944	March 22, 1946
Noriyoshi Dohi	Director Standing auditor	Nov., 28, 1945 Jan., 13, 1947	Jan., 13, 1947 Still holding
Mineichi Ishisaka	Director	May 30, 1946	Oct., 3, 1947
Yoshikatsu Katayama	Auditor	March 6, 1934	May 25, 1944
Keisuke Yamada	Auditor	March 6, 1934	Feb., 26, 1941
Shumpei Uyemura	Auditor	Oct., 16, 1934	Dec., 15, 1940
Hisao Tamagawa	Auditor	Dec., 27, 1939	Feb., 26, 1941
Suyematsu Nakaguchi	Auditor	Dec., 27, 1937	Dec., 18, 1946
Michihiro Umetani	Auditor	May 23, 1941	Nov., 2, 1942
Yasushi Yamashiro	Auditor	Nov., 21, 1942	July 9, 1946 due to death
Mohei Suzuki	Auditor	May 25, 1944	Dec., 18, 1946

十一、本人の役員就任當時その勤務した財閥會社と財閥又は財閥直系會社との間に役員としての就任についての事前承認を必要とする旨の取極の有無

(一) 明文の取極の有無

無し

(二) 本人の役員としての就任の事情の詳細、特にその就任につき財閥又は財閥直系會社が關與した事實の有無

申請理由書に同じ

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- 11. At the time of your assumption of office as official, whether or not the arrangement that the previous approval be obtained from the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliate regarding assumption of the position of official existed between the Zaibatsu company where you served and the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliates.
 - a. Whether or not the arrangement existed in writing.

NONE.

- b. Details of circumstances under which you assumed the position of official; particularly whether or not the Zaibatsu or the direct Zaibatsu affiliate was concerned in approving your assumption of office.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE STATED IN THE APPLICATION SUBMITTED BY MYSELF.

113012

第六頁

十二、本調査書作成年月日

昭和貳拾叁年五月拾陸日

「この調査表の記載は眞實であり且つ完全であることを確言する、又私はこの調査表の重要な事項について虚偽又は事實をかくした記載があるときは財閥同族支配力排除法第三十一條の規定により處罰せられることを諒承してをる旨申し添える」

署名

茶田佳智



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12. Date

MAY., 31. 1948

13. I hereby certify that entries made in this questionnaire are true and complete. I further add that I understand that entries false or lacking full and complete disclosure on relevant or material matters in this questionnaire will subject me to penalty in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Law for Termination of the Zaibatsu Family Control.

Signature

N. Hara

FOR REEXAMINATION June 12, 1948
再 審 昭和23年6月12日

May 31, 1948.

Seikichi Kawazoe

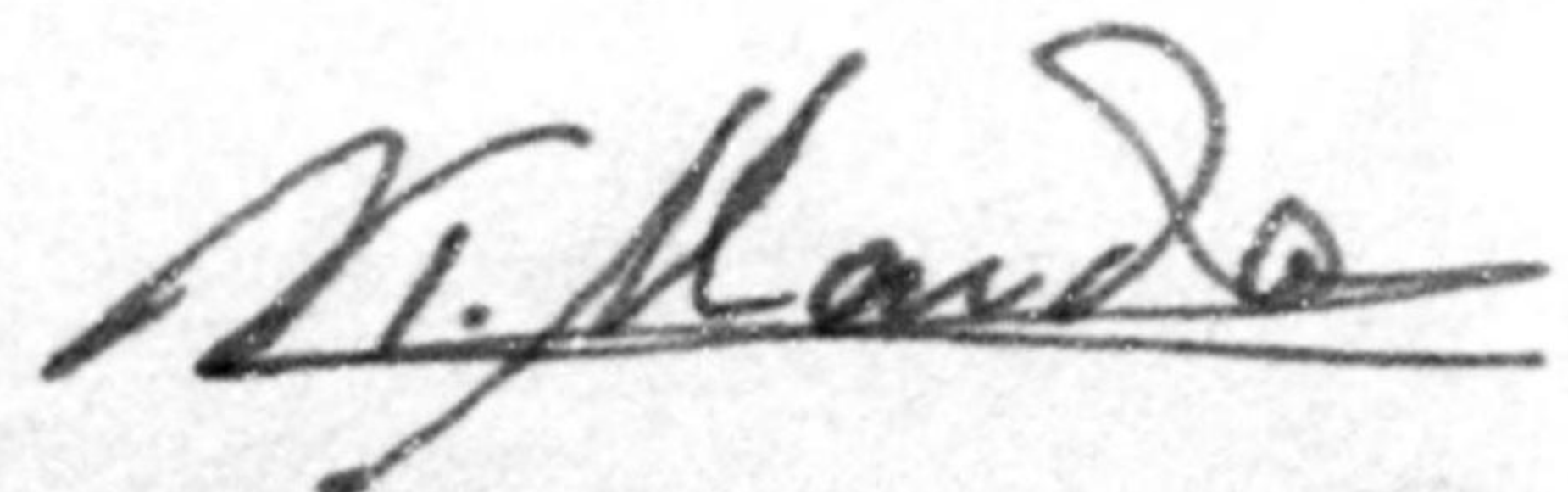
The Hon. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Re: Application for re-examination
in accordance with Art. 23 of
the Law to Eliminate the Con-
trolling Influences of Zaibatsu
Families.

I hereby submit an application for re-examination
with the reasons stated below.

Yours respectfully,



Koretomo Mayeda

Standing Director,

Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K.,

Associate company of Nissan

Zaibatsu.

No. 470 Eifuku-cho, Suginami-ku,

Tokyo.

(2)

May 18, 1948, I received the decision by Zaibatsu Affairs Investigation Committee that my application for acknowledging a non-related company official to Zaibatsu families in accordance with Articles 6 & 7 of the Law to Eliminate the Controlling Influences of Zaibatsu Families is not acceptable.

It seems to me that the Committee came to the conclusion that I have possessed the authorities and influences equivalent to the supreme representative official of the company with the facts which comparatively long years I had been the manager of one of important external business units of the company and a standing director throughout the war.

(a. In 1931 I went to Tawau Rubber Estate, B.N. Borneo, prior to the establishment of the present company.

b. In August 1934, I became the manager of the Estate.

c. In May 1936, I was elected as a director of the company and continued to be the manager there. d. In February 1941, I

was elected as a standing director and still stayed there as the manager. e. In April 1946, I came back to Japan.

f. I had been in Tawau for 12 years (15 years since my first assignment there), though I spent 2 years during the period in Japan for given vacations or physical causes.)

Since the decision is based on misjudgement of the actual situations, I hereby make an application for your re-examination.

1. Brief Description of my Career.

In 1916, after I graduated from the Forestry College of Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University, I was employed as a personnel of the forestry branch of Kuhara Kogyo K.K. (later called Nippon Sangyo K.K.).

In October 1931 I went to Tawau Rubber Estate which had been under the management of the said company as an assistant manager there.

In March 1934, when the Estate was organized into an independent company called Nissan Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. (later called Nissan Mohrin Kogyo K.K.), I was transferred to the new company and in August 1934, was appointed as the manager of the Estate.

In May 1936, I was elected as a director of the company and in February 1941, was elected as a standing director and continued to hold ^{the} managership of the Estate supervised by the chief of the Plantation Division of the company.

In April 1946, I returned to Japan and since January 1947, I have been assigned to take the post of the chief of General Affairs Division and since October 1946, concurrently the post of the chief of Match Division of the company.

2. Concerning the Circumstances of my assuming the post of Official.

a. The actual situation concerning the selection of the company's official.

(4)

As far as control of personnel affairs of the company is concerned, there was neither written document nor practical arrangement between the company and Yoshisuke Aikawa or Nippon Sangyo K.K., which existed until December 1937 as a holding company or Manchurian Heavy Industry Development Co., Ltd. or Manchurian Securities & Investment Co., Ltd., which succeeded the securities owned by Nippon Sangyo K.K., in turn. This fact is proved by Mr. Aikawa's testimonial and the certificate issued by C.I.L.C., which I attached to the former application.

- b. The actual situation concerning my assumption to a director of the company.

In May 1936, since the tenure of all the members of the company's directors had been expired, it was necessary to elect the members. On this occasion the resolution was passed at the board meeting an increase of one member of the ~~board of directors~~ and I was *selected for the candidate simply because I was* then the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate and held the highest rank among the company's personnels. At the general shareholders meeting held in May 1936, I was elected as a director of the company.

There is no fact that Mr. Aikawa gave his consent concerning my assumption to a director.

- c. The actual situation concerning assumption to standing director of the company.

In February 1941, I was elected as a standing director of the company. Mr. Shimokobe, then president &

(5)

representative director of the company, resigned the post in order to assume the post of vice-president of Nippon Kogyo K.K., and assumed the post of the chairman of the board of directors. On account of the event the order of posts held by the company's officials were promoted in turn and I was promoted to a standing director, still continuing to be the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate.

(1) Name and post of officials prior to my assuming a standing director in February 1941.

Name	Post
Yohisuke Aikawa	Chairman of the board of directors.
Kenji Shimokobe	President & director.
Seikichi Tanaka	Managing director.
Tsunetaro Okabe	Standing director
Koretomo Mayeda	Director
Yoshio Hanaoka	"
Jun Kimura	"
Michifumi Kato	"
Keiji Yoshino	"
Yoshikatsu Katayama	Auditer
Keisuke Yamada	"
Hisao Tamagawa	"
Suyematsu Nakaguchi	"

(6)

(2) Name and post of officials after my assumption to a standing director in February 1941.

Name	Post
Kenji Shimokobe	Chairman of the Board of directors.
Seikichi Tanaka	President & director
Tsunetaro Okabe	Managing director
Koretomo Mayeda	Standing director
Yoshio Hanaoka	"
Jun Kimura	Director
Michifumi Kato	"
Keiji Yoshino	"
Yoshikatsu Katayama	Auditor
Suyematsu Nakaguchi	"

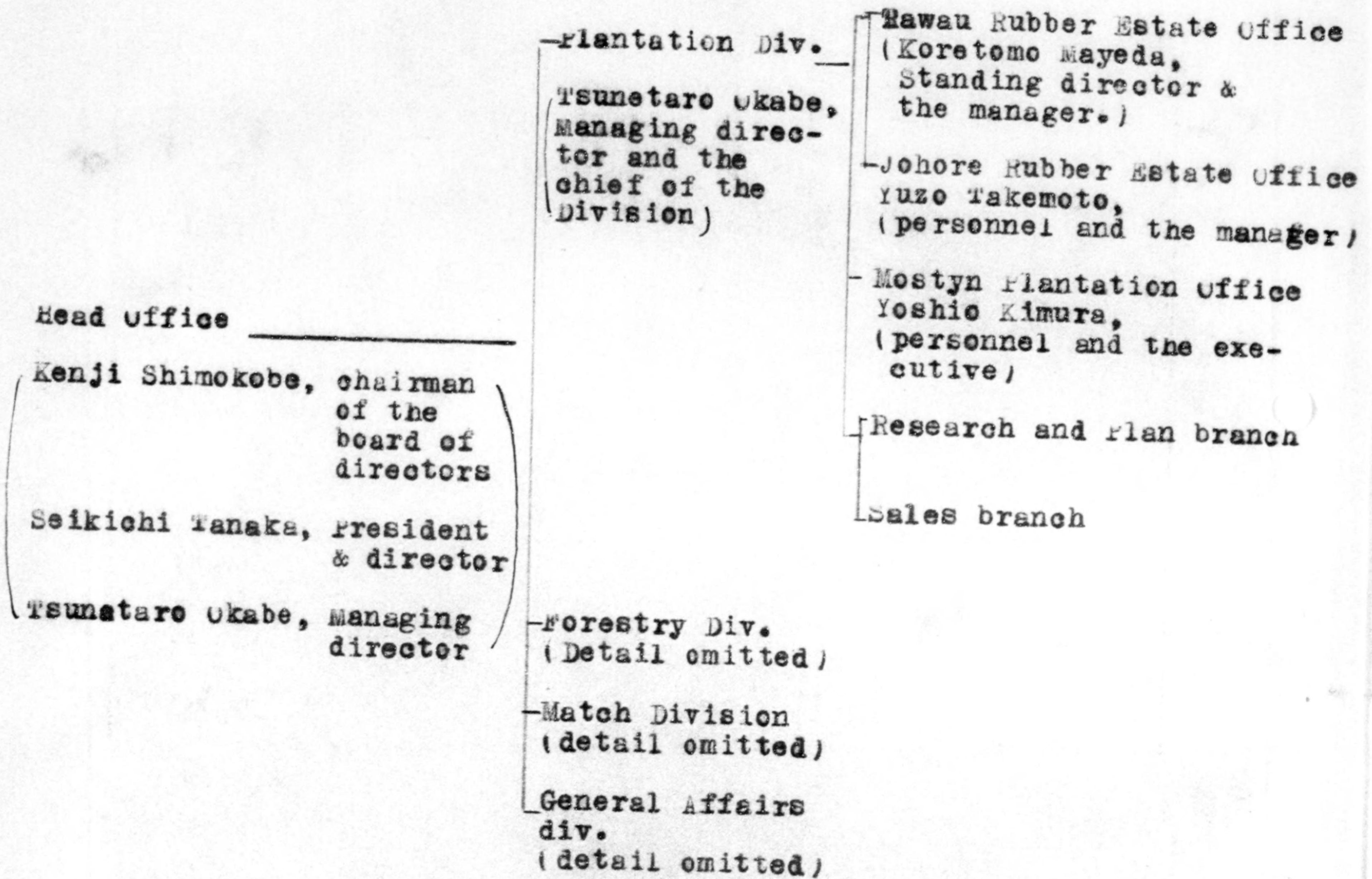
3. Actual situation of execution of duties from the point of the company's administrative organs.

a. The chart of the administrative organs in May 1936, at the time of my assumption to a director.

<p>Head Office</p> <p>Kenji Shimokobe, Managing director</p> <p>Seikichi Tanaka, standing director</p> <p>Tsunetaro Okabe, " taking charge of business concerning Tawau Rubber Estate.</p>	<p>Johore Rubber Estate Office (Tsunetaro Okabe, standing director, and the manager.) (Yuze Takemoto, assistant manager)</p> <p>Tawau Rubber Estate office (Koretomo Mayeda, director and the manager).</p>
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(7)

b. The chart of the administrative organs in February 1941, the time of my assumption to a standing director.



In order to verify the above chart, I shall attach the copy of the register of the staff, Nissan Mohrin Kogyo K.K., as of February 1, 1942.

c. Concerning the authorities invested to the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate Office.

As it is shown in a. and b. with regard to the authorities invested to the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate Office. After I assumed a standing director in February 1941, I continued to stay there as the manager under the supervision of Mr. Tsunetaro Okabe, the chief of Plantation Division. And the authorities of the manager of the Estate is follows (an extract from the administrative regulations concerning Tawau Rubber Estate Office):

Art. 4. The manager of the Estate can execute the following items with his own responsibility.

- a. The disbursement within the limit of budget previously acknowledged.
- b. To formulate detailed rules of the regulations settled by the head office and regulations within the Estate.
- c. To order personnels of the Estate the company's business ^{trip} ~~trips~~ or to give his consent their vacation.
- d. To employ or discharge assistant personnels and below the said rank. As to employment or discharge of assistant personnels of the Estate, he must secure president's consent previously.

(9)

Mr. Tsunetaro Okabe, Managing director and the chief of Plantation Division, had been in South Seas and engaged in rubber plantation for some time. Before August 1934, when Johore Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. was amalgamated to Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K., he was president of the former and after the amalgamation, he became a standing director of the latter and concurrently held the post of the manager of Johore Rubber Estate.

In February 1941, he was elected as a managing director and concurrently held the post of the chief of Plantation Division who supervised all business units in the South Seas.

January 1944 when he was on his way home from Singapore, the ship he was on was lost. In September 1945, his death in South China Sea in January 2, 1944 was officially recognized and the registration of his death was completed in October 1945. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Okabe's supervision as the chief of Plantation Division upon the Estate business ^{continued} ~~last~~ from 1942 to September 1945.

4. Conclusion.

The post I had held as the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate Office, as it is previously described, was one of business units supervised by Plantation Division of the company.

(10)

Authorities invested to the manager, were clearly defined as shown and the execution of all important affairs of the Estate should be acknowledged by president through the chief of plantation Division. From these facts it is quite clear that I had never possessed authorities and influences equivalent to supreme representative official.

The circumstances for my being elected as a director was based on the company's policy that officials should be recommended among personnels as much as possible and I happened to be the personnel of the highest rank at that time.

The circumstances for my being elected as standing director, as it is stated, was the natural course of event and was not designated by Zaibatsu.

Concerning the assumption of officials of the company, there had been neither acknowledgment nor practical arrangement between the company and Mr. Aikawa or his direct line of Zaibatsu company.

With regard to blood relation I have no relation with Mr. Aikawa nor with his relations.

I never held the post of other Zaibatsu company's official.

Through the circumstances of my authorities as the manager of Tawau Rubber Estate Office and those of assuming a director, I firmly believe that it is quite unfair and contrary to the truth to be considered as an official related ^{to} Zaibatsu.

(11)

From these reasons and facts, I hereby make an application for re-examination of my case.

Paper attached:

1. The register of the staff of the company, as of February 1, 1942.
2. A copy of legal registration extracted concerning Mr. Okabe.

The Register of the Staff,
Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K.,
as of February 1, 1942.

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Staff, Nissan Nohrin
Kogyo K.K.

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Imajuku Factory, "	34
Personnels sent to Ohmura Match Kogyo-sho	34

List of Head Office, Business Units of Nissan Nohrin Kogyo K.K.

Head Office Nissan Building, No. 3, 1-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.
Cable address: NISSANNOKO TOKIO

Plantation Division "

Tawau Rubber Estate Office Tawau, B. N. Borneo
Cable address: NISSAN TAWAU

Mostyn Plantation Office "

Johore Rubber Estate Office Batu Pahat, Johore, Malaya
Cable address: NISSAN BATUPAHAT

Forestry Division No. 8, Etsuchujima-machi, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.
(Detail omitted)

Match Division No. 1, 2-chome, Arata-machi, Soto-ku, Kobe.
Cable address: AMIAD KOBE
(Detail omitted)

General Affairs Division No.2, 1-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Officials:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Address</u>
Kenji Shimokobe	Chairman of board of directors	51, 1-chome, Hara-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.
Seikichi Tanaka	President & director	1,407, Fusuma-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.
Tsunetaro Okabe	Managing director	225, Yoyogisanya-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
Koretomo Mayeda	Standing director	c/o Tawau Rubber Estate, B. N. Borneo. (Address in Japan: 9, Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.)
Yoshio Hanapôa	"	11, Tokiwa-machi, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken.
Jun Kimura	Director	314-3, Oji-machi, Nada-ku, Kobe.
Michifumi Kato	"	40-1, Sakuragi-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe.
Keiji Yoshino	"	28, Uyenosakuragi-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.
Yoshikatsu Katayama	Auditor	20-3, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.
Suyematsu Nakaguchi	"	36-1, Narimune, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.
Michihiro Umetani	"	1,340-3, Shimoochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Yoshisuke Aikawa	Adviser	18-6, Samba-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Plantation Division

Chief of the Division

Research & Plan branch
Acting executive of
the branch

Members:

Sales branch
Head of the branch

No. 2, 1-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Tsunetaro Okabe, managing director
(Address shown before)
Tsunetaro Okabe, managing director

Kenji Kawase, staff
Shiryo Kitano, "
Tokuji Nishikawa, "
Masanaga Ohtsu, "
Shoji Takahashi, "
Tomoo Ozawa, "

Takaji Kawamura, staff
Ichiro Takahashi, "
Motomu Miyashita, "

Forestry Division

No. 8, Etsuchujima-machi,
Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Chief of the division

Yoshihide Shigematsu, staff

(Detail omitted)

Match Division

No. 1, 2-chome, Arata-machi,
Soto-ku, Kobe.

Chief of the division

Yoshio Hanaoka, Standing director

(Detail omitted)

General Affairs Division

No. 2, 1-chome, Tamura-cho,
Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Chief of the division

Keiji Yoshino, director.

(Detail omitted)

Business Units:

Tawau Rubber Estate Office,
Plantation Division

Tawau, B. N. Borneo.

(Addresses in parenthesis show
addresses in Japan)

Manager of the Office

Koretomo Mayeda, standing director
(No. 9, Aoba-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo)

Charge of rubber estate

Eisuke Yokota , staff
(Misao Yokota, 994, Yoyogimishihara-
machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.)

(Omitted)

Charge of Manila-hemp
estate

Giichiro Matsumura, staff
(Nagaye Matsumura, 2,117, Shirai,
Hagima-mura, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka-ken)

(Omitted)

Charge of general affairs

Takeji Hoshino, staff
(Shizuko Hoshino, 12, Sunaga-machi,
Takasaki)

(Omitted)

Mostyn Plantation Office,
Plantation Division.

Head of the office

(omitted)

Johore Rubber Estate Office,
Plantation Division.

Head of the office

(Omitted)

c/o Tawau Rubber Estate,
Tawau, B. N. Borneo.

Yoshio Kimura, staff
(Kazuye Kimura, Fujinoki, Wakamatsu
Wakamatsu, Fukuoka-ken.)

Batu Pahat, Johore, Malaya.

Yuzo Takemoto, staff
(Yoriko Takemoto, 636,
Karagasaki-machi, Meguro-ku,
Tokyo.)

Copy of An Extract of Registration

Reg. No. 10903.

1. Name : Nissan Mohrin Kogyo K.K.
1. Head Office: No. 9, 1-chome, Tori, Nihonbashi,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Particulars registered on October 9, 1945.

Tsunetaro Okabe, director, died on January 2, 1944.

It is certified that the above statement is a copy
of the original registration.

May 31, 1948.

Sealed by Rimpei Kuranouchi,
Secretary of Nihonbashi Branch,
Tokyo Legal Affairs Bureau,
The Legal Affairs Office.

Page 4

10. Chronological record of profession and employment.

Note 1: "Organization or company" mentioned in this column include any organization or company other than Zaibatsu company. With reference to organizations, relationship with economic organizations such as union, association or conference etc. will particularly be given in detail.

Note 2: In case you did not, in fact, handle duties for which you have been authorized, duties and powers which you actually handled and name of the person who dealt with duties originally authorized for you will be given.

Note 3: With reference to the Zaibatsu company where you served as official or as a person accorded with the status of official, the following entries are additionally required.

- a. Name and stock-holding percentage of stock-holders owning 10 per cent or more of the total stock of the company at the time of your assumption of office and retirement.
- b. Name, position and dates of appointment and retirement of other officials of the company during the period when you served.

Dates of employment and retirement.	Name of company or organization where you served.	Status of the position (including position as ordinary personnel.)	Duties and powers (in detail).	Substance of business of organization or company where you served and its location.

補助紙ニ續ク

<p>昭和二九三五就任 昭和二二二五就任 昭和四一三一退社 昭和四一三一入社</p>	<p>住友本社 帝國酸素株式会社 住友合資会社 日本電気株式会社</p>	<p>経理部副課長 監査役</p>	<p>工場関係ノ会社經理 連絡監査</p>	<p>酸素製造(神戸) 有線無線各種通信機及 部品 工場 (三浦玉岡大田大津高野等) 本社 (東京都港芝西四町二)</p>
<p>昭和四二二一就任 昭和五〇四三就任 昭和六六六四就任</p>	<p>日本電気株式会社 帝國酸素株式会社 日電興業株式会社</p>	<p>經理部次長 監査役 監査役</p>	<p>會計、計理事務 連絡監査</p>	<p>タンタラム、バリウム等 稀有金屬等探採 (朝鮮)</p>
<p>昭和六八八五就任</p>	<p>ニチ力販賣株式会社 (昭和二八年八月) 日本電気時計機工改稱 (昭和三年二月) 日電電波工改稱)</p>	<p>監査役</p>	<p>連絡監査</p>	<p>タイムレコーダー (東京都)</p>

田尾本政一	田代寬	佐伯長生	佐伯廣策	土屋鹿之助	小屋良吉	若目田利助	津守英五郎	梶井剛
監查役	取締役	取締役	專務取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役會長
昭和二〇 六三〇	昭和一九 三二八	昭一七 三	昭一八 一二二九	昭一六 二二四	昭一六 二二四	昭一六 二二四	昭一六 二二四	昭一三 五
現在	現在	昭二二 六二五	現在	昭一九 三	現在	昭二〇 六	現在	昭二一 一一一

(1) 補助紙 (大澤) 九
滿洲通信機株式會社

現 在(昭和三一)	監查役 就任時(昭和一九三三)	株式一割以上所有者 住友通信工業株式會社 社長 梶井剛	持株率 八五%
持株會社整理委員會			持株率 八五%

氏名	地位	就任	退任
石川清	監查役	昭一一一	昭一九三
湊才次郎	監查役	昭二〇六	昭二〇六
岩垂好徳	取締役	昭一九一	昭一九三
丹羽保次郎	取締役	昭一一一	昭二二六
中根精	取締役	昭一八一	昭二〇二

(1) 補助紙(大澤) 日本電氣精器株式会社

氏名	地位	就任	退任	株式一割以上の所有者	持株率
長 剛	會長	昭一五、一、二八	昭二一、四、一七	日本電氣株式会社	五三、六%
梶 井 剛	幕務取締役	昭一六、六、二〇	昭二一、四、一七	小 穴 秀 治	一三、八%
向 山 均	社 長	昭一八、一、二九		住友通信工業株式会社	五〇、九%
白 勉	常務取締役	昭一八、一、二九			
白 勉	専務取締役	昭二一、一、一〇			

監査役
就任(昭和一八、三、二九)

退任(昭和二〇、九、三〇)

株式一割以上の所有者

持株率

100

清田 岩夫	工藤 昭四郎	小川 猛治	山田 多計治	佐伯 長生	安川 泰一	中村 專	小穴 秀治	蛭川 八郎	平井 梧郎	山根 精
監查 役	監查 役	取締 役	取締 役	取締 役	取締 役	取締 役	取締 役	常務取締 役	常務取締 役	常務取締 役
昭一八・一三・二九	昭一三・五・二六	昭一八・一三・二九	昭一八・一三・二九	昭一七・六・三〇	昭一七・六・三〇	昭一六・一三・二七	昭一五・六・二八	昭一九・一一・二五 昭二一・一〇・一〇	昭一五・二二・二八	昭一八・一一・二九
昭二〇・九・三〇	昭二〇・一一・二〇	昭二〇・一一・二〇		昭二一・六・三〇	昭二〇・一一・二〇	昭二〇・一一・二〇	昭二二・一・一五		昭二一・一〇・九	昭二〇・一一・二〇

(1) 補助紙 (大澤) 九
滿洲通信機株式會社

現 在(昭和三一)	監查役 就任時(昭和一九三三)	株式一割以上所有者 住友通信工業株式會社 社長 梶井剛	持株率 八五%
持株會社整理委員會			持株率 八五%

氏名	地位	就任	退任
中根精	取締役	昭一八一二二九	昭二〇一一
丹羽保次郎	取締役	昭一一一一二	昭二二六二
岩垂好徳	取締役	昭一九一三一二	昭一九三
湊才次郎	監査役	昭二〇六三〇	昭二〇六
石川清	監査役	昭一一一二	昭一九三

梶井剛	取締役會長	昭一三五	昭二一
津守英五郎	取締役	昭一六二二四	昭二一
若目田利助	取締役	昭一六二二四	昭二〇六
小屋良吉	取締役	昭一六二二四	現在
土屋鹿之助	取締役	昭一六二二四	昭一九三
佐伯廣策	専務取締役	昭一八一二二九	現在
佐伯長生	取締役	昭一七三	昭二二六二五
田代寛	取締役	昭和一九三二八	現在
田尾孝政一	監查役	昭和二〇六三〇	現在

中助紙 (大澤) 七
友通信工業株式會社

姓名	地位	就任	退任	持株率
日田利助	取締役社長	昭一六八〇	昭二〇四一九	五・九%
所田勝太郎	取締役支配人	昭一六八〇	昭一九六三〇	一〇・〇%
高田善彦	取締役	昭一六八〇	昭二〇一一〇	一〇・〇%
針谷錦次	常務取締役	昭二一五二	現任	四八・〇三%

退任 (昭和二一三八)	住友通信工業株式會社 社長	剛
就任 (昭和一八七四)	第一徵兵保險株式會社 取締役社長	吉
役員	住友通信工業株式會社 社長	剛
株式一割以上所有者		

尾本政一	村裡之助	小川成一	佐伯長生	湊文次郎	井剛	候範成
監查役	常務取締役	取締役	取締役	監查役 取締役社長	取締役會長	監查役
昭一九一 一三六	昭一八 一三二 二三八	昭一八 七一四	昭一八 七一四	昭二〇 一九四 一九二 一九八	昭一八 七一四	昭一 二八 八一〇
昭二一 六一七	昭二〇 一一二 二三八	昭二〇 一一二 二三八	昭二一 五二九	現昭二〇 四一九 在	昭二一 一三一	昭一八 六二八

補助紙 (大澤) 六
安立電気株式会社

就任 (昭和一八六二四) 監査役		株式一割以上の所有者 住友信託株式会社 支配人 能瀬茂人 住友通信工業株式会社 社長 梶井剛 藤倉電線株式会社 取締役社長 松本新太郎 住友通信工業株式会社 社長 梶井剛 日東鏡工業株式会社 取締役社長 片倉三平 藤倉電線株式会社 取締役社長 松本新太郎		退任 (昭和二〇一五) 退任
持株率 二六% 二四% 二三% 四八% 二〇% 一〇%	就任 昭和六三二七 昭和六一三二 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七	地位 監査役 取締役社長 取締役 取締役 取締役 取締役	氏名 小 屋 良 吉 堀 江 貞 治 郎 関 口 善 吉	

持株率 二六% 二四% 二三% 四八% 二〇% 一〇%	就任 昭和六三二七 昭和六一三二 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七 昭和六三二七	地位 監査役 取締役社長 取締役 取締役 取締役 取締役	氏名 小 屋 良 吉 堀 江 貞 治 郎 関 口 善 吉
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佐伯長生	町田勝太郎	長崎繁次	白井武	佐藤靜雄	桑本澄
取締役	取締役	監査役	専務取締役	取締役	監査取締役 取締役
昭一九一二年	昭一九一六年	昭一八八七年	昭一八八四年	昭一七四四年	昭二二九六年 昭二二九六年
昭二一五年	昭二〇一〇年	昭二一〇一年	昭二〇一一年	昭一九一七年	昭二二九六年 昭二二九六年

補助紙 (大澤) 五

津守英五郎	田尾本政一	鎮目 静	黒田 農
相取専 紳務 談役取 社紳 役長役	監 査 役	監 査 役	取 締 役
昭 二 一 三 三 〇	昭 二 〇 一 一 三 〇	昭 一 四 六 一	昭 一 九 三 一 五
昭 二 〇 一 二 三 一	昭 二 一 一 二 三	昭 二 〇 一 一 二 六	昭 二 〇 一 二 三 一

補助紙
註三

(大澤) 四

(1) 東洋通信機株式會社

現	就	監查役	株式一割以上、所有者	持株率
在(昭和二三・三一)	任(昭和九一〇・三一) 株主總會時三三	住友通信工業株式會社 社長 梶井剛 富士瓦斯紡績株式會社 取締役社長 堀文平	三六・七%	一一・六%
持株會社整理委員會				四八・六%

(2)

今關正司	木口時次郎	氏名	地位	就任	退任
取締役 常務取締役 專務取締役	取締役會長 常務取締役 專務取締役			昭二一・三・一五 昭二一・三・一五 昭二一・九・一六 昭二一・一・二七	昭二一・一・二二 昭二一・一・二二 昭二一・一・二二 至現在

青柳宗重	松井勝二	佐伯長生	鈴木重治	菅野兼雄	高瀬安貞	淡近赳夫	岡田武雄	根村當勇	水品潔	種田直太郎
取締役	取締役	取締役	監査役	取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役	取締役	常務取締役
昭一五 七 一	昭一三 二 一五	昭一七 六 二三	昭二一 一 二二三	昭二一 一 二二三	昭二一 一 二二三	昭二一 一 二二三	昭一九 三 一五	昭一九 二 一五	昭一九 三 一五	昭二一 一 二二三
昭二〇 一 二六	昭二〇 一 二六	昭二一 一 二二三	至 現 在	至 現 在	至 現 在	至 現 在	昭二二 九 一	至 現 在	至 現 在	至 現 在

補助紙（大澤）三

昭和二、五、三	三任	三力販賣株式会社	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	国防工具製造株式会社	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	日本電気硝子株式会社	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	平田製作所	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	安藤電気株式会社	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	帝國カール株式会社	監查役	
昭和二、五、三	三任	北蒲製作所	監查役	
昭和二、八、一〇	就任	電気通信協会	評議員	<p>評議員会 組織ニ 本会ノ日 的遂行ニ 関シテ主 要ナル事 又ハ理事</p> <p>電気通信事業及電気通信工 業ノ発達振興ニ関シテ、諸 事業ヲ行フ 一、電気通信機要及材料市 場開辟 二、電気通信ニ関スル諸制 度之整理、奨励、評許、助成 及知識、普及</p>

昭和三二、一、七 就任	東洋通信機械株式会社	取締役社長	経営一般	公ノ諮門三受電通信関係文献、蒐集 ニヨル事及出版 項ヲ審議 四外国ノ電報通信諸事業ト スル、情報及資料ノ交換 (千代田区有楽町一ノ三)
昭和三三、一 就任	水産無電協会	理事	公長ヲ補佐 シ会長事故ア ルトキハソノ 職務ヲ代行 スル (東京都目黒区下目黒一ノ五)	漁業用無線電信電話ニ對ス ル調査研究並ニ規格ノ制定 漁業関係ノ無線通信士養成 ノ降旗ニ関スル事等
昭和三三、五、三 就任	日本通信機械工業会	理事	理事會ヲ 組織シ總 會ノ決定 方針ニ基 キソノ実 施方針ヲ 議定スル	通信機製造工業ノ健全ナル 進行發達ヲ回リコレカタメ 生産資材ノ割当統制及価 格ノ統制ニ関スル各社ノ連 絡ヲ計ルヲ目的トスル (千代田区有楽町一ノ三)
昭和三三、一、三 退任	日本通信機械工業会	理事	議定スル	(千代田区有楽町一ノ三)

補助紙 (大澤) 二

昭和一九六	委嘱財政金融協会 専門委員				
昭和一九七.一	就任 東洋通信機株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	搬送及無線通信機器及同部品 (東京都港芝西成寺町五三工場 川崎栗橋豊橋川俣山形)	
昭和一九.一.二七	就任 日本電気硝子株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	真空管用ガラス (大津市)	
昭和二〇.六.一二	就任 狐崎無線電機製作所	取締役		抗器 (東京都渋谷区向山町八九)	
昭和二〇.一.三〇	辞任 日電興業株式会社	監査役			
昭和二〇.三.三〇	就任 第二日電波株式会社	監査役			
昭和二〇.四.一九	就任 住友通信工業株式会社	資材部長	資材事務		
昭和二〇.七.一九	辞任 狐崎無線電機製作所	取締役		電気部員 (岐阜市)	
昭和二〇.七.二四	就任 住友通信工業株式会社	臨時東京資材部長兼臨時資材整理部長			

昭和二十九年	解囑財政金融協會	專門委員	
昭和二十一年二月	第二日電氣波株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年五月	安立電氣株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年三月	日本通信工業株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年五月	日本電氣兵器株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年七月	日電氣波株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年三月	日本電氣株式會社		
昭和二十一年六月	東洋通信機株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十一年三月	東洋通信機株式會社	取締役	
昭和二十一年三月	日電興業株式會社	監查役	
昭和二十三年九月	東洋通信機株式會社	專務取締役	經營一般

補助紙(大澤)一
十、職業ノ履歴

昭和一六、一、二〇就任	安藤電気株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	測定器 (東京都大田区蒲田三ノ四)
昭和一七、六、五就任	日本電気株式会社	経理部長	会計、計 理事務	
昭和一八、一、一、二就任	日電エレクトロニクス株式会社 (一八年二月「日本 電気」ト改稱三年 月「日電工業」 ト改稱)	監査役	連絡監査	小型無線機器 (仙台市)
昭和一八、一、二、三就任	日本軽合金鑄造株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	軽合金鑄物 (川口市)
昭和一八、二、二〇	日本電気株式会社 八住友通信工業株 式会社(社名変更)			
昭和一八、四、七就任	国防工具製造株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	ドリル、チャック (東京都板橋)
昭和一八、五、三、一就任	中央電機製作所 (一八年二月「小穴 製作所」ニ合併「日本 電気」ト改稱)	監査役	連絡監査	小型電動機 (大阪市城東区今福北一)
昭和一八、六、二、三就任	安立電気株式会社	監査役	連絡監査	無線機器及同部品 (東京都及吉田) (港區富士見町三九)

昭和八、六、二九就任	昭和八、七、一四就任	昭和八、八、二四就任	昭和八、二、二五就任	昭和八、二、二九就任	昭和八、二、三〇解任	昭和九、三、二八就任	昭和九、六、二四解任
帝國カーボン株式会社	日本通信工業株式会社	北蒲製作所	平田製作所 (二〇年三月日電 又波ト改稱)	日本電気兵器株式会社	中央電機製作所	滋洲通信機株式会社	日本聯合鑄造株式会社
監査役	監査役	監査役	監査役	監査役	監査役	監査役	監査役
連絡監査	連絡監査	連絡監査	連絡監査	連絡監査		連絡監査	
カーボン加工 (甲府市外)	通信機番及コンデンサー (川崎市北見方二六〇)	真空管用諸機械 (足利市)	通信機部品 (蒲田区)	電動機 (東京都浅草及向島、及 大阪)		通信機番及真空管 (奉天市鉄道巴興工街 三段十二号)	

七、職業の履歴

註一、本欄の會社團體とは財閥會社に限らずあらゆる會社團體を含むものとし、團體中特に組合、協會、協議會等の經濟團體については詳細に記入すること

註二、職務内容に關し本人の地位から當然豫想せられる職務を事實上擔當していなかつた場合には本人が實際に擔當していた職務内容及び本人に代わり當該地位の管轄たるべき職務を事實上擔當していた者の氏名を記入すること

註三、本人が役員として又は役員の待遇の地位にて勤務した會社が財閥會社たる場合には、左の事項を附記すること

- (1) 本人の役員としての就任及び退任の時における當該會社の株式の割以上の所有者の氏名及び持株率
- (2) 本人が勤務した期間における他の役員の氏名、地位及び就任退任年月日

就職及び退職日附	會社團體等の名稱	地位(職員たる場合を含む)	職務内容(詳細に)	會社團體等の事業内容及び所在地
大正二、六、一入社	住友合資会社	経理部勤務		住友南條金山煉業工場銀行倉庫保險土地第一般經理(大阪市)
昭和三、三、三一屬記	大阪高等工業学校	講師	經濟原論	(大阪市)
昭和二、七、一九留学	ドイツ		商工業研究	(大阪市)
昭和二、七、三一解囑	大阪高等工業学校	講師		
昭和四、九、一	住友合資会社	伯林駐在員		
昭和五、九、四	住友合資会社	経理部商工課		
昭和七、六、一就任	株式会社新大阪赤ん	支配人代理	創立準備	(大阪市)
昭和八、八、四就任	株式会社新大阪赤ん	支配人代理		

Page 2

7. Position of official in company which you hold or for which you are under consideration.

a. Name of company and the lineage of Zaibatsu where the company belongs. (In case name of the company has been changed after 2 September 1945 the former name will also be given.)

TOYO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LTD. SUMITOMO

b. Classification of Zaibatsu, restricted, subsidiary or connected company (in the case of Zaibatsu company, the classification of the direct affiliate, indirect affiliate or associate company will also be given.)

NIPPON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd. SUBSIDIARY (ASSOCIATE)

c. Position.

PRESIDENT (Appointed 7 December, 1946)

d. Scheduled date of assumption of the position.

8. All other positions and professions which you hold now.

MANCHURIA COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LTD. AUDITOR

9. Family relationship with the persons designated as Zaibatsu.

a. Existence or not of the relationship and its details, if any. (including relationship with the Zaibatsu family members.)

NOT APPLICABLE

b. Whether or not you were on the same family register with the designated persons on the day of their designation.

NOT APPLICABLE

七、現に保有し又は就こうとする財閥、制限、從屬又は關係會社における役員としての地位

(一) 會社の名稱及び財閥系統 (昭和二十年九月二日以降稱號變更があつた場合は舊稱號を含む)

東洋通信機株式会社 住友系

(二) 財閥會社、制限會社、從屬會社又は關係會社の區分 (財閥會社の場合には更に直系、準直系又は傍系の區分)

日本電氣株式会社 從屬會社 (傍系會社)

(三) 地位

取締役社長 (昭和二一・一二・七就任)

(四) 就任の豫定日

八、前項の他本人の保有するすべての身分及び職業

滿洲通信機株式会社 監査役

九、財閥としての指定者との親族關係

(一) 關係の有無及び有りとすればその詳細 (財閥同籍者との親族關係を含む。)

該当事項ナシ

(二) 指定者が指定された日において指定者と同一戸籍内にあつたことの有無

該当事項ナシ

Page 1

Questionnaire

1. Name (In full).

OHSAWA, Chuzo

2. Other names which you have used or by which you have been known.
(alias or penname).

Not applicable

3. Date of birth (age).

29 October 1898 (51)

4. Place of birth (prefecture).

Osaka prefecture

5. Present address (in full) and telephone number.

**No. 5316 Kugenuma, Fujisawa City, Kanagawa prefecture
Tel. No. Kugenuma 338**

6. Permanent address (in full).

No. 40, 4-chome, Kita-Kyuhojimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka City

個人調査書

一、姓名（振假名をつけること）

オホシケケイゾウ
大沢忠藏

二、從來使用し又は一般に通用している他の名稱（通稱、筆名等）

該当事項ナシ

三、生年月日（年齢数え年）

明治三十五年十月二十九日（五十一才）

四、出生地（都道府縣）

大阪府

五、現住所（略記しないこと）及び電話番号

神奈川県藤澤市鵠沼五三二番地

電話 鵠沼三三八番地

六、本籍地（略記しないこと）

大阪市東区東宝手町四丁目四番地

FOR REEXAMINATION June 14, 1948
再 審 昭和23年 6月14日

NAME OHSAWA, Chuzo

Seichichi Kawazoe

No. Name of Company TOYO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT Co., Ltd.

個人調査書

(記載上の一般的注意)

東京都港区芝西園寺町五十三番地

東洋通信機株式会社

会社 第 號

大 沢 忠 藏

氏名

- 一、本調査書は、三通提出しなければならない。
- 二、調査書は、日本文及び英文で記入する。その場合、英文記載事項は對應頁の日本語に照應するものとする。日英兩文間に相違がある場合は、英文によるものとする。
- 三、記載事項は、楷書(英文の場合は大文字活字體)で明瞭に記入しなければならない。
- 四、各記載事項は、空白のままにしないよう正確に且つ良心的に記入しなければならない。
- 五、各記載事項中該當事項のない場合は「該當しない」又は「該當事項なし」等の文句を用いて記入しなければならない。
- 六、記載すべき空欄に充分の餘白がない場合は、補助紙を用い、「補助紙に続く」等の字句を記入して、いずれの記載欄の補助紙として用いたかを明かにしなければならない。
- 七、この調査書の重要な事項について虚偽の記載をし又は事實をかくした記載をした者は、財閥同族支配力排除法第三十一條の規定により處罰せられる。

Attached document (7)

Page 1 of 9 Pages

February 5, 1948

To: The Hon. Tetsu Katayama,
Prime Minister.

From: Torao Aoki,
Managing Director of
The Nomura Mining Co., Inc.

Subject: Application for Acknowledgement of Non-application
of Zaibatsu Officials.

Sir,

The undersigned, applicant wishes to be acknowledged of his non-application to the purview of Zaibatsu officers under Article 7 of the Law Governing the Expulsion of Managing Power of Zaibatsu Families, and hereby applies for your examination based on the separate written reason for making application, personal record of investigation and the attached papers.

Torao Aoki
Managing Director of
The Nomura Mining Co., Inc.

Written Reason for Making Application

66

Applicant: Torao Aoki

Date of Birth: September 25 , 1901 .

Permanent Domicile:

No. 14 Sakamoto-cho I chome , Daite-ku , Tokyo .

Permanent Address:

Miyashita-cho , Rubeshibe-machi , Tokoro-gun , Hokkaido .

Present Official Title:

Managing Director of the Nomura Mining Co ., Inc.
(an associate company)

1. I, the applicant am neither a person belonging to the Nomura Zaibatsu, a spouse of a person belonging to the same census register with such person, a parent or child, a brother or sister, nor a spouse of such person.
2. In assuming office of officer of companies operated by the Nomura Zaibatsu, I, the applicant made no arrangement which necessitated to get prior approval of Tokushichi Nomura, or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha, and in fact, I have been given no such approval as separately certified. In this connection, I give below detailed explanation about my circumstances.

I) Circumstances of assuming officers post in the Nomura Mining Co. Inc.
(a subsidiary concern)

Director & Manager	from April 5, 1939
	to Sept. 10, 1942
Standing Director	from Sept. 10, 1942
	to Nov. 29, 1945
Managing Director	from Nov. 29, 1945
	to the present

Mitsugu Yamanouchi, the former president of the company, on the occasion of his inspection trip to Hokkaido in the summer of 1938, called attention to the prospect for mercury mining enterprise at Ite-muka and consulted Yeshitaro Nomura, who then was president of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha. He, however, showed little enthusiasm over the

mining enterprise as a whole , in view of the past failure in the management of Yanagidani Coal Mine in Kyushu. Moreover , due to absence of technical staff in this field, I heard the situation was generally unfavorable to Yamanouchi and it was practically impossible to get the approval of directors' meeting for undertaking mercury mining enterprise which, at that time was regarded as most difficult. Nevertheless, he could not give up his plan of operating Itomuka Mine, and directly contacted Tokushichi Nomura, earnestly soliciting to raise fund for its exploitation by all means. Nomura was not so positive as to carry out this proposal , disregarding the intentions of the directors' meeting. On the other hand, he felt very reluctant to flatly turn down Yamanouchi's solicitation, and offered his pocket money in the hope to successfully operate the enterprise under Yamanouchi's personal responsibility. It was toward the end of 1938 when I heard all about this and he asked me to take charge of the construction work on the field in Hokkaido. At that time I was serving in Tokyo Office of the Nomura Gomei kaisha. As it had been my cherished desire to work in the field, I accepted this offer, partly stimulated by my youthful zeal to open a new field of activity in a virgin forest where the temperature was 40° below zero. For nine years since then, I devoted wholeheartedly to the enterprise, from the stage of construction to the post-war movement for reorganization and reconstruction. I have been fully occupied to the work in the Hokkaido area only, and have had no concern with the business in the Japan mainland and Korea.

Purchasing of mine lots was completed in the end of 1938 , but this area was already covered by deep snow. In the spring of 1939, preparation was made for founding the Yamato mining co., Inc. (the former name of the concern) with the capitalization of ¥2,000,

000. At the same time when the establishment of the company was approved in April, I went over to the field. My main works on the field were construction of company houses, construction of refinery house equipment, preparation for mining and prospecting.

Kiyoshi Toba, retired official of the Hokkaido Government (now retired) assumed mining representative. As director and manager, I was in charge of all transactions authorized for the field. However, the limit of local authorization was up to ¥3,000, and for any transaction exceeding this limit, they were all submitted to head office for approval by the president.

Later, when the capital amount was doubled in 1941 and was further increased by two and half times in 1942, no change was effected in my position, and I was continually engaged in the construction work in the field acting upon the Government's order for expansion of the scale of enterprise.

In 1942 from the time the company's capital was increased to ¥10,000,000, the enterprise became very prosperous. At that time, the president of the Nemura Mining Co. was concurrently the managing director of the Nemura Gomei Kaisha and the standing director of the former was concurrently the director and manager of the latter. It was found inadequate with this line-up to properly execute the business, and in September, the same year, standing director Kumada assumed full-time post in the Nemura Mining Co., and was promoted to managing director. The construction project in Hokkaido were running smoothly on the whole, and the production began to run on the right track. Partly conforming to the wishes of people in the field, I was promoted to standing director by President Yamamoto's nomination. Thus, my service with the Nemura Mi-

dent Yamaneuchi's Nomination. Thus, my service with the Nemura Mining CO. started with the construction work on the field since I entered the company and continued till the project was suspended after the termination of war.

At the regular general meeting of shareholders held in November, 1945, in order to conform with the object of dismemberment of the Zaibatsu Groups, President Yamaneuchi and all other officers resigned, and the Nemura Family submitted blank power of attorney, and refrained from exercising shareholders' right. By a resolution passed at the shareholders' general meeting, Officers Selection Committee was organized from among shareholders who held small number of shares and who are mostly employees. Through mutual voting among officers elected by the committee, I was nominated managing director which I accepted.

As stated above, when I first assumed director's post, and thereafter everytime when I assumed standing director and managing director, either the Nemura Family or the Nemura Gomei Gaisha had no concern over my assumption. Even after I took up the post of managing director, I was solely engaged in the re-organization and reconstruction of mining office as president of Hokkaido Branch of the company.

2) Circumstances of assuming officer's post in the Nemura East Indies Cultivation Co., Inc. (an indirect affiliate company)

Auditor

From September 15, 1944

To October 25, 1945

When the Nomura East Indies Cultivation Co., Inc. planned to exploit and operate mercury mine in North Borneo, the Nomura Mining Co. was persuaded to invest for this enterprise and accepted 30,000 shares. The East Indies Co., however, had no experience at all in the management of mines, and especially in view the mercury mining which had been least popular, the company solicited the Nomura Mining Co. for support. To this proposal, the present President Kumada assumed director on April 15, 1944 and in September the same year, Aoki assumed auditor's office. However, as a person in charge of construction on the field in Hokkaido area, I lived in Hokkaido and never took part in the projects of the East Indies Cultivation Co., neither had I ever attended its directors meeting, nor actually engaged in the business of the company. And regarding Aoki's assumption, neither the Nomura Family, nor the Nomura Gomei Kaisha had any concern therewith.

3) Circumstances of assuming officer's post in the Nomura Construction Co., Inc. (an associate company).

Director from August 31, 1945
to December 10, 1945

THE construction projects in Hokkaido of the Nomura Mining Co., for the most part, were contracted with the Nomura Kensetsu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (the Nomura Construction Co., Inc.). These construction projects were to be completed as at the end of September, 1945. The Nomura Construction Co., however, had a keen desire to set up a firm basis of its business activity in all Hokkaido area utilizing its six years' experience, especially that of engaging in the construction work at such severely cold and inconveniently located place as Itomuka, adding to it, the well organized lineup of staff at that time,

adding to it , the well-organized lineup of staff at that times, coupled with various construction machinery.

Though tables were turned on August 15, the company , in pursuance of the new situation arising in the post-war days, intended to grasp the chance of further advancing to Hokkaido . In this connection, the company needed support of Aoki who had established sphere of activity in Hokkaido , and asked for his assumption of director's office. Considering the futures of many young men who shared pains toward construction for the past many years, I accepted the offer, but in the days of chaos directly after the termination of war, there was little work to be started at once, nor had any immediate prospect of obtaining jobs which are sufficient to cover expenses for keeping a large number of personnel to stay in Hokkaido. The head office decided to call ^{the people on the field. Some came back} back to the head office, while others resigned, and naturally I resigned.

Such ~~is~~ being the case circumstances, neither the Nemura Family nor the Nemura Gomei had any concern with my action.

3. I wish to mention that I had in fact no equal or greater power than the standing directors of indirect affiliate companies of the Zaibatsu Group, or the highest representative of the following descriptions. ^{the associate companies. This fact is verified from}

1) In the Nemura Mining Co., for period from April, 1939 to November 1945, Mitsugu Yamanouchi had been president, and Yoshitaro Kumada managing director. they were my seniors and I did not exercise the right of representation. Even after my assumption of managing director in November, 1945, the number of representative director was limited to one person by the articles of incorporation, and President Yoshitaro Kumada took the office, and Aoki retained the

- post of president of Hokkaido Branch up to this day, having had no right of representation except local authority.
- 2) In the Nomura East Indies Cultivation Co. I was merely auditor of non-active service.
 - 3) In the Nomura Construction Co., Inc. I was also merely director of non-active service, and the right of representation was held by President Takeo Yasui.
 4. As regards my current posts, I held three post at most and not more than four. All such posts were either of associate companies or indirect affiliate only, and all these concerns having their head offices in Tokyo or Osaka, while the applicant himself lived in Hokkaido. Due to traffic difficulty during the wartime, I have never attended an officers meeting or the like of these companies except that of the Nomura Mining Co., nor taken up business.

The Nomura Mining Co., Inc. (an associate company)
Director, Standing director, Managing director
(for period from April, 1939 till this day)

The Nomura East Indies Production Co., Inc.
(an indirect affiliate company)
Auditor

(for period from September, 1939 to October, 1945)

The Nomura Construction Co., Inc. (an associate company)

Director (for period from August, 1945
to December, 1945)

Beside, I once assumed director of the Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co. This Company, however, is not a designated concern this time, and during my tenure of office I actually took up no duty as director.

All in all, the number of my assumption of officers' post is with three companies at one time most, and does not reach four.

~~It is requested your examination be made considering the above-mentioned points.~~

Page 9 of Pages

It is requested your examination be made considering
the above-mentioned points.

Teras Aoki

This is to certify that in the nomination and election of the highest responsible officers of the related companies, the Nomura & Co., have made suggestions and recommendations up to the time of the surrender.

However, the policy of the Nomura & Co., after the surrender was changed to comply with the objective of removing all zaibatsu control in which it was decided that there shall be no involvement in the affairs of the related companies.

As evidence of this act, the Article of Incorporation was amended on December 5, 1945 which abolished the clause dealing with the Regulation for Direction and Control of the Related Companies.

Since then, the Nomura & Co., has not had any connections with the election of officers of the related companies.

The above is a true and correct statement of facts.

For the Nomura & Co.

N. Kamada

January — 1948

Feb. 2nd, 1948

To: Tetsu Katayama
From: Mitsugu Yamanouchi (the former president of Nomura)
Mining Co.
Subject: Certification that Torao Aoki has not been a member
of the Zaibatsu staff.

I , who founded the Nomura Mining Co., Inc. 1939 and had been the president from that time to Nov. 1945, certifies that details of circumstances under which Torao Aoki, Managing director of this concern assumed the position of official is as follows:

1. The Nomura Mining Co. was founded with capital of \$2,000,000 (\$1,000,000 paid up) Apr. 1939. I planned this foundation for the sake of developing the Itomuka Mine which I had found travelling in Hokkaido. But as mercury is the rare metal in Japan the Nomura & Co. felt insecurity and was unable to invest. So I asked for Tokushichi Nomura's account, who had resigned the president of the Nomura & Co. before time.

Therefore, I was responsible for all management, and Nomura assumed the position of official. I appointed Torao Aoki for the purpose of let him investigate and direct the construction, production and other services in the mine because he is healthy and a mountaineer. And in the first general meeting I appointed him to the director and manager.

2. Being founded under circumstances above mentioned , neither approval of the representative partner and board of director of the Nomura & Co. nor previous approval of Tokushichi Nomura was needed for assumption of official. And the Nomura & Co. has had no shares. Also Mr. Tokushichi Nomura, who had had much shares, always entrusted his power of attorney and did not attend either general meeting of shareholders or board of directors.

3. Terao Aoki was recommended to the standing director in April 1942. But in fact, I nominated him, though formally he was elected at board of directors. And I did not ask for the approval of both the Nomura & co. and Tokushichi Nomura.

4. In November, 1945, He was promoted to the managing director. But before that time, I had resigned presidency already, and in this promotion neither Tokushichi Nomura nor I concerned, entrusting shareholder's right.

I hereby certificate that the above stated are true.

February 2nd, 1948

Hirabayashi, Danjo, Nishinomiya

Mitsugu Yamanouchi

February 5, 1948

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Torao Aoki, upon graduation from the Economic Department of the Keio University in April, 1927, applied for an examination for service of our company which he passed and was employed as a staff member. Before that he had had no special relation either with the Nomura Family or with the Nomura Gomei Kaisha, nor has any such relation engendered thereafter.

Mr. Aoki's position in the Nomura Gomei Kaisha was chief of general affaires section in 1934. In 1937, he was appointed chief of the Tokyo Office. With the establishment of the Yamato Mining Co., Ltd. (the present Nomura Mining Co., Ltd.) in 1939, he resigned our company by his own desire. Mr. Aoki is a man of stout health, and an alpinist. It had been his cherished desire to work in the field of production. He resigned acting upon his own desire and not by order of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha. Accordingly the change of his service was not made for the purpose of representing the interests of either the Nomura Family or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha. In fact, throughout the whole course of his service with the Nomura Mining Company, he has taken charge of the field business only, from the foundation stage when he was engaged in the construction and production till the post-war days of reconstruction, leading to this day. The administrative business in the company's Tokyo Head Office was executed by President Yamanouchi and Standing Director Kumada (he later became managing director and president). Besides, Mr. Aoki himself held 1,500 stocks of the Nomura Mining Company.

As regards the foundation of the Yamato Mining Co., the Nomura Gomei Kaisha at first refused to invest in this enterprise in view of the past experience of failure in operating a mining enterprise, and the more particularly for fear of spoiling the credit of the community for investing in such enterprise as mercury mining which had no previous record of success in Japan. Nevertheless, Mr. Yamanouchi and Mr. Kumada enthusiastically solicited Mr. Tokushichi Nomura, the former president and got a fund out of his private money. The company was then founded with a small capitalization of ¥2,000,000, half-paid up, on an entirely independent basis and apart from the interests of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha. Thus, the Nomura Gomei Kaisha had no concern with the enterprise, nor made any investment therein. For this reason, the Nomura Mining Co. has been excluded from the list of restricted concerns.

Mr. Aoki was promoted to standing director of the Nomura Mining Co. in September, 1942. This promotion was made through recommendation at an officers' meeting of the company in recognition of his distinguished service. Neither the Nomura Family nor the Nomura Gomei Kaisha had any concern with this appointment. In Nov. 1945, he was promoted to managing director. At this time President Yamanouchi resigned and the Nomura Family submitted powers of attorney as usual. The appointment of officers was made by minor stockholders who were mostly of employees. Either the Nomura Family or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha made no interference in this appointment.

From September, 1944 to October, 1945, he was auditor of the Nomura East Indies Cultivation Co., Ltd. and from August, 1945 to December the same year, was concurrently director of the Nomura Construction Co., Ltd. Mr. Aoki assumed these offices, being recommended by the managing staff of the respective company because of

his relation with these companies either in his capacity as an officer of the Nomura Mining Co. or as an individual. Either the Nomura Family or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha had never concerned with his assumption of such office.

In conclusion, we wish to reiterate that either the Nomura Family or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha has never ordered or given approval to Mr. Aoki's assumption of officers' posts in other companies after he left the Nomura Gomei Kaisha. Nor has he been authorized to represent the interests of either the Nomura Family or the Nomura Gomei Kaisha.

Keiji Nomura
Representative Partner

Narajiro Kamada
Manager

Minutes of the Fourteenth General Meeting
Of Shareholders

The Fourteenth General Meeting of Shareholders was held on November 29, 1945 at 10 a.m. at the assembly hall of head office locating in Nemura Building, No. 1 Tori 1-chome, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo.

Capital stock	¥25,000,000
Total No. of shareholders	49
Total No. of Shares	500,000

Out of the above,

No. of shareholders present	24
No. of shares held by these shareholders	6,950
Power of attorneys	17
No. of shares held by P/A	491,900

(including the Nemura Families, the Nemura Bank, the Nemura Securities, the Nemura Life Insurance, Mitsugu Yamanouchi, etc.)

Due to absence of Mitsugu Yamanouchi, president and director, Yoshiro Kumada, managing director took the chair, and called the opening of the meeting.

Bill No. 1 re. extension of the fourteenth term accounts settling.

As a measure to be taken after the termination of war, it has been instructed by the Department of Finance that a company which can not make settlement of accounts unless fire insurance money, or national indemnity etc. is received may take steps not to pay dividends or to extend settling of this-company accounts.

The chairman explained that it was necessary for this company to take the above steps which move was unanimously approved and passed by all members.

Bill No. 2 re. resignation of three directors, Akira Matsumoto, Kunimichi Hara, and Tomizo Noguchi, and one auditor Koichi Bunya, and re. appointment of directors and auditors who will succeed Messrs. Mitsugu Yamanouchi, Yoshitaro Kumada, Torao Aoki who are director and Messrs. Keiji Nomura, And Kazuyuki Tsutsumi who are auditor, and whose term of office was expired.

The chairman explained that for the peaceful reconstruction in the post-war days and as a measure to recognize the management of the company on purely independent and democratic basis in order to counteract the problems of dismemberment of the Zaibatsu Groups by the directive of the MacArthur headquarters all members, to begin with the president proposed to resign, but in view of holding this general meeting, three directors, Messrs. Mitsugu Yamanouchi, Yoshiro Kumada and Torao Aoki, and Messrs. Kazuyuki Tsutsumi, auditor whose term of office were to expire were asked to remain in office till the present general meeting and the resignation of other directors, Messrs. Akira Matsumoto, Kunimichi Hara, and Tomizo Noguchi, and auditors, Messrs. Keiji Nomura and Koichi Bunya were approved.

The chairman then referred to the death of Tokushichi Nomura (the old name Yoshitaro) and expressed deep condolence. The chairman further added that this is a re-election after the withdrawal of all members, and it is therefore desired that the election be

done with the intention of realizing peaceful construction. regarding appointment, the chairman consulted the meeting that considering the future, it is desirable to appoint directors who will be those in active service only, and to confine the election to four directors in succession to three directors whose term of office is expired and the late Mr. Tokushichi Nomura and to appoint only one auditor and from among these officers, each one president and senior director shall be appointed, and auditor shall be of permanent auditor. These proposals were approved and passed by all members.

As a method of selection, a proposal was submitted whether or not it is advisable to organize selection committee from among minority shareholders which was approved and passed by all member.

The method of appointing selection committee was then submitted for deliberation, and a move was raised that the matter shall be left to the discretion of the chairman, which was unanimously approved. The following three shareholders were asked to take up selection of officers and a five minute recess was called.

Tomizo Neguchi
Keiichi Nishida
Tamatsu Nakagiri

The meeting was resumed at 10.20 a.m. A report was made that the result of selection was announced and all those selected accepted the respective post, this was approved by

all members and the officers were appointed as follows:

Director	Yoshiro Kumada
"	Terao Aeki
"	Sumisaku Yajima
"	Susumu Nishimura
Auditor	Akira Matsumoto

In order to appoint each one president and managing director and the representative director through mutual voting, a five minutes' recess was called by the chairman.

As a result of the mutual voting, the appointment of officers was made as follows which was reported to the meeting after it was resumed.

President&director	Yoshiro Kumada
Representative director	
Managing director	Terao Aeki

It was further reported that Mr. Akira Matsumoto assumed permanent auditor.

Bill No. 3 re. presentation of rewards to the late director Mr. Tokushichi Nomura, Messrs. Mitsugu Yamanouchi, Akira Matsumoto, Kunimichi Hara, Tomizo Noguchi who are retired directors and Messrs. Keiji Nomura, Kazuyuki Tautsumi and Koichi Bunya who retired auditors.

The chairman explained that not to mention of president Yamanouchi who rendered greatest merit since the company was founded, Mr Tokushichi Nomura was not only a large shareholder, but he gave special support and guidance, and other officers who are leaving on expiration of their term of office have special merits, and in order to remunerate these officers, the chairman stated his desire to present them with a reward

and the late Mr. Tokushichi Nomura with a condolence money, and consulted as to the amount and the time of presentation. A move was raised to leave the matter to the care of the board of directors which was approved and passed by all members.

The chairman then read an address of the former president Yamaneuchi and all bills having been deliberated, the meeting was closed at 11.30 a.m.

In witness of the main points of the proceedings and the results whereof, this minutes of meeting is hereby made out, duly signed and sealed by directors and auditors.

Dated 29th November, 1945.

President&director	Yoshiro Kumada
Managing director	Toraō Aoki
Director	Sumisaku Yajima
Director	Susumu Nishimura
Auditor(Permanent)	Akira Matsumoto

FOR REEXAMINATION June 14, 1948
再 審 昭和23年6月14日

Page 1

May 10th, 1948.

TO: Hon. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister

Seiichi Kawazoe
SUBJECT: Application for reexamination of qualification of
Zaibatsu officers.

FROM: The Nomura Mining Co., Ltd.

Name in full: Torao Aoki Born on: September 25, 1902.

Permanent Domicile: No.14, 1-chome, Sakamoto-cho,
Daito-ku, Tokyo.

Present Address: Miyashita-cho, Rubeshibe-cho,
Tokoro-gun, Hokkaido.

Present Post: President & Representative Direct
of The Nomura Mining Co., Ltd.,
(an associate company)

(The above-named was managing director at the time of
examination, but as President Yoshiro Kumada resigned,
on April 2nd on account of illness, he assumed the
office of president and representative director under
the same date.)

In reference to an application filed by the above-named
for examination of qualification in accordance with the provision
of Article 7 of the Law Governing Removal of Zaibatsu Family
Controlling Power, a judgement for disapproval was given by
Notice No. 10 dated April 12, 1948. We, however, find a doubt-
ful point in connection with a fact which allegedly is the
basis of the judgement, and hereby petition for your reexaminat-
ion in accordance with the provision of ^{No.1 and} No. 2 of Paragraph 1
of Article 23 of the same Law.

Reason for petition.

We inquired the secretariat of the Zaibatsu Officers
Examination Committee regarding the reason for judgement for

disapproval and the following two points were given.

- (1) Besides the concurrent posts he holds in the three Zaibatsu concerns, the Nomura Mining Co., the Nomura East Indies Production Co. and the Nomura Construction Co., he is concerned with the Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd. Though this company is a restricted concern and an associate company of Nomura, it is regarded same as a Zaibatsu company, and he therefore holds officer's posts in the four companies concurrently.
- (2) Aoki is managing director of the Nomura Mining Co., and as chief of branch office, other directors of the company were attached to the branch office and Aoki's position was virtually same as the president or his counterpart.

However, the above citation of two points were entirely beyond our imagination. Besides, we had little time in submitting the application, and we therefore simply gave an account as follows:

"For a time he assumed office of director of the Nouvelle Calédonie Co. This company, however, is not included in the list of designated companies this time, and during the tenure of his office, he virtually performed no duties as director".

(From the 14th line to the 16th line on Page 8 of the reason for application)

"During the period from April, 1939 to November, 1945, the Nomura Mining Co. had Mitsugu Yamaneuchi as president and

Yoshiro Kumada as managing director and Aoki therefore did not exercise any right of representation. Even after he assumed office of managing director in November, 1945, the number of representative director was limited to one person by the company's articles of incorporation and President Yoshiro Kumada was in this post. Aoki has till this day assumed the chief of Hokkaido Branch and he has had no authority except on local affairs."

(From the 10th line to the 14th line on Page 7 of the reason for application)

The above were all what we described. We consider that our failure to give any detailed explanation has caused a misconception of the fact. We therefore put before you further explanation on the circumstance pertinent to the above fact and ask for your judgement.

(I) Holding concurrent posts in the four companies.

1. The Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd.

Director from December, 1943 to October, 1946.

((a) This company is not included in the designation of Zai-batsu concerns. Considering the number of stock holdings, the company was designated as a restricted concern, but it is a small company with authorized capital of ¥5,000,000, ¥1,250,000 paid-up, and as referred to below, the company has a special stand as a restricted concern among the associate companies of Nomura.

Goro Mine in New Caledonia which is the company's mine has been owned by Mr. Akira Seno, president of this company since 1920. Its exploitation has been his lifelong hope, but

as the mine was located at remote place, time was yet not ripe to industrialize this undertaking on commercial basis. Meanwhile, Mr. Seno, after serving Taihei Mining Co., and the South Manchurian Railway Co., entered the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. through the recommendation of his senior friend Mr. Ono Kataoka who was then the president of this company, and was promoted to standing director resident in Tokyo. With the rising trend of heavy industries since 1940 and the formulation of the five year iron and steel production plan, possibility loomed of industrializing the exploitation of the above-mentioned mine. Thinking that time was now ripe, Mr. Seno intended to launch its industrialization on retiring from the Nomura Securities Co. and negotiated for sale of mineral with the Japan Steel Tubing Co. and the Kokura Steel Manufacturing Co. He further endeavored to find a capitalist to invest for this enterprise from all quarters, but his efforts did not succeed due to the low grade quality of the mineral and its containing high percentage of Chrome and other ingredients, and also the far-off location of the mine. He then approached Tokushichi Nomura for investment through Mr. Yasutaro Hirose, managing director of the Nomura Trust Co. with whom he had been in friendly relation since Mr. Seno served in the South Manchurian Railway Co. Mr. Nomura acceded to his request. The value of Goro Mine was appraised at ¥1,250,000, five-eighth (5/8) of which was purchased and Mr. Seno appropriated this money for his investment. The Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd. was thus founded. Though the amount of Nomura's investment was

greater than Mr. Seno's, he was not willing to operate the company as Nomura's enterprise, as it had been his lifelong aspiration to operate this enterprise. He therefore insisted on his proposition of operating the enterprise as a joint undertaking, and assumed himself president's office, on condition that he holds the right of management. The head office was placed in Tokyo which was personally presided over by him. On the field in New Caledonia, a juridical corporation of French nationality, named Société Le Fer was established whose officers were Frenchmen, but the management of this company was virtually held in Mr. Seno's hands. Mr. Seno's stand in the company remained unchanged from beginning to end. Nomura merely held an investor's stand and the management of the company was exclusively conducted by Mr. Seno. Regarding these circumstances we presume Mr. Seno has given a detailed account in his own application for examination.

Though this company was designated as a restricted concern considering the number of holdings, the circumstance being as such, it should not be regarded as a Zaibatsu company. We think that the exclusion of this company out of the list of Zaibatsu companies is not merely because of the small amount of its capital, but the above circumstance may have duly been taken into consideration in giving the judgement.

Such being the circumstance, in drawing up the reason for application for examination of Aoki's qualification, we considered this company was entirely out of question. From this sense, we simply touched on his assuming office for reference as mention-

ed above, and no mention was made as to the special character of this company and the circumstance of Aoki's assuming an officer's post. This, we consider, may be the main cause of misconception of the real fact.

(b) Granting that the Neuvelle Calédonie Mining Co. was akin to a Zaibatsu company at its initial stage, its character had been perfectly relinquished already on December 30th, 1943 when Aoki assumed director's office, and the substance of the company had been vanished. On referring to the business report of the company the circumstance concerned is as explained below.

(i) As a result of freezing of Japanese capitals enforced in July, 1941 by Anglo-American countries, the Government of New Caledonia did not accept remittance in yen, and demanded to make remittance for price of minerals in dollar which virtually was impossible. This naturally made it practically impossible to export products. Furthermore, it became impossible even to make remittance of expenses for the field from Japan.

(Ref: the 8th term business report of the company)

(ii) On December 8, 1941, with the outbreak of the Pacific War, the de Gaulle Regime which ruled New Caledonia joined the Allied and declared war against Japan and the enterprise therefore was obliged to be stopped temporarily. (Ref: the 9th term

Business Report) Thus, the property on the spot was confiscated.

(iii) As the war entered 1943, the situation tended unfavorably for Japan, and the enterprise of this company became hopeless. Due to accumulation of losses, it became necessary for the company to carry out an over-all adjustment.

"New Caledonia Island where the enterprise was operated was under the influence of the enemy. During this term, the war situation in this area made no development, and regrettably the enterprise was in the state of stagnation. In order to counteract this situation, the company carried out readjustment of personnel and office at the end of March so as to save expenses and wait for the coming of a favorable time.

(Ref: the 11th term Business Report)

(iv) Later the war developed unfavorably for Japan and her defeat was unavoidable, and as it became entirely impossible to resume the enterprise, the company decided to carry out a drastic adjustment, virtually putting an end to the subsistence of the company.

In December, 1943, taking the occasion of the expiration of the term of office of directors, all officers headed by President. Seno resigned, and the presidency system was abolished and for the purpose of taking care of remaining business, Mr. Danno, director and manager alone remained in office. Messrs. Seno and Hirose' names were retained in the officers' list as directors of non-regular service in order to assume responsibility.

(v) It was this time that Aoki assumed director of the company. Under these circumstances, nobody volunteered to become a director. As it happened that the Nomura Mining Co. was operating the same kind of enterprise, it took over a certain number of dismissed officials, materials and equipment, etc. At this time, solicited by the board of officers of the company, especially by his friend Mr. Danno who was in charge of adjusting pending business, Aoki

consented to become a nominal director of the company. As he was a resident in Hokkaido, he never attended an officers' meeting, nor has he received any remuneration. As regards the real circumstances of the company at that time, we trust you will fully understand from the attached documents (II-2), the 12th term business report, and (II-3) the 13th term business report. i.e. In account settlement for the 12th term are shown loss brought forward from the previous term for ¥510,000, loss for current term for ¥50,000, business expenses for ¥7,700. In the business report of the next term published immediately after Aoki's assumption of office, loss for current term was shown for ¥3,000, and business expenses for ¥1,100. These figures stand for tax and the publication expenses of settlement of accounts only, and this fact explains itself that the activity of the company being utterly stopped.

From these circumstances we wish to assert that the Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co. is substantially a liquidated company, and it should not be classified into the so-called Zaibatsu companies. The circumstance of Aoki's assumption of office being as described above, he actually performed no duties, neither was there any work to be taken up. The company at that time simply existed nominally.

2. Circumstances of assuming officers in other three companies.

In this respect the committee seems to have no objection. The following account is given briefly. Regarding details, it is requested to refer to the attached document (7).

(a) The Nomura Mining Co., Ltd.

Director & manager - from April 5, 1939 to Sept. 10, 1942.
Standing director - from Sept. 10, 1942 to Nov. 29, 1945.
Managing director - from Nov. 29, 1945 to April 2, 1948.
President & director - from April 2, 1948 till this day.

The Nomura Mining Co. was established by Tokushichi Nomura out of his private investment, separately from Nomura Gomei. For this reason, the company has not been designated as a restricted concern. At that time Aoki was an ^{employee} ~~official~~ of Nomura Gomei, and as he was a man of stout health, he had wished to work on the field. Severing his connection with the Nomura Gomei, he subscribed for the shares of the Nomura Mining and became director and manager. His duties was to take charge of the business on the field of exploiting a new mine. Thereafter, he was solgly engaged in various field works such as construction and production increase of Itomuka Mine, and after the termination of the war, engaged in the reorganization and reconstruction of Itomuka Mine and Okito Mine. Neither Nomura Family nor Nomura Gomei had any concern with his assumption of office.

(b) The Nomura East Indies Production Co., Ltd.

Auditor - from Sept. 15, 1948 to Oct. 25, 1945.

At the request of the army, this company during the wartime was to undertake exploitation of ~~Beta~~ Mercury Mine in North Borneo, and asked for support of the Nomura Mining Co. which was the only one operator of mercury mining in Japan. The Nomura Mining Co. accepted 30,000 shares of the / Nomura East Indies Production Co. which then increased capital stock and sent technicians and laborers. In view of this relation with the Nomura East Indies, the Nomura Mining Co.

felt necessity to reserve the right of voicing its opinion, and for this reason, Aoki assumed auditor's office of the company. Neither Nomura Family nor Nomura Gomei had any concern with this assumption. He was an auditor of non-regular service and his place of service being in Hokkaido, Aoki did not attend a director's meeting even a single case, nor was engaged in any practical work.

(c) The Nomura Construction Industry Co., Ltd.

Director - from August 31, 1945 to Dec 10, 1945.

This company was founded on Aug. 31, just after the termination of the war, and all resident members in Hokkaido of Real Estate Dept. of the Nomura Shokusan Co. which had taken charge of the construction work since ^{the founding of} the Nomura Mining Co., ~~was founded~~ were included in the Nomura Construction Co.

Though the company thought it advisable to send back all personnel to the Japanese Mainland, it had no new field work where to assign jobs to those who evacuate from Hokkaido, and as it was also impossible to provide dormitories to accommodate all these people, the company decided to obtain construction jobs in Hokkaido, making use of their past experience of being engaged in construction works under the cold climate in Hokkaido. To carry on this plan, the company wanted to depend on Aoki's sphere of activity in this area. Further backed by all resident members' desire for his participation, the company solicited Aoki's assumption of director's office. Thinking of the future of young men with whom he had long shared hardships ~~and~~ of construction, he accepted the proposal. But under the chaotic state that prevailed immediately after

the termination of the war, no favorable work could be found so soon. For the purpose of saving expenses, the company's head office decided to give up work in Hokkaido area and close its Rubeshibe sub-branch office. Some of the staff were transferred to the head office and others resigned. Aoki also had to resign. It was only three months that Aoki was with this company. Either Nomura Family or Nomura Gomei had no concern with Aoki's action in this connection. Since he is a director of non-regular service, his participation in the board was only nominal and he never performed his duties. The following chart shows the periods during which Aoki assumed offices with the four companies. It is requested your discretion be given to the fact that his assumption of office in Nomura East Indies Co. was for about one year and in Nomura Construction Industry Co. for 3 months (for 3 days virtually), both only nominally.

	1939-'40-'41-'42-'43-'44-'45-'46-'47-'48-'49
<u>Nomura Mining Co.</u>	
dir. & man.	4/39-----9/42
stand.dir.	*****-----11/45
man.dir.	-----4/48
president	-till this day.
Nomura East Indies auditor	9/44-10/45
Nomura Construction director	8/45-12/45
Neuvelle Calédonie director	12/43-----10/46

II. Reason why Aoki should not be regarded as a counterpart of president.

We take it that the examination committee's opinion is that Aoki's position was chief of Hokkaido branch office and except the president, all other directors resided in Hokkaido. Considering this circumstance, Aoki was considered as taking charge of the operation of the Nomura Mining Co. as a counterpart of the president who was in the head office. However, we on our part least imagined to have such a judgement given. To the best of our belief, a misconception has been caused of what the fact was because of our too simple explanation in this respect. Especially a misunderstanding seems to lie in point of the period of service. For convenience' sake of facilitating your understanding, we wish to explain on dividing into a few periods.

(a) From the foundation in April, 1939 to April, 1945.

During this period, Aoki had two senior officers, President Yamanouchi and Managing Director Yoshiro Kumada. He himself was director and manager, resident in Hokkaido and was later became standing director. His duties was merely to take charge of construction, under direction of the president. Other directors were in Tokyo. The allegation that all directors except the president were in Hokkaido is unfounded. We consider there is no question in this respect.

(b) From May, 1945 to November, 1945.

On account of frequent airraids since the early part of the year, especially by the large-scale one on March 18th, a

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large number of staff serving in the head office became victims of the raid and they were obliged to take refuge. Among the several places where the company's business is operated, such as Rubeshibe, Hokkaido (the nearest Government railway station from Itomuka Mine where the company's sub-branch office is located, Sapporo, Inatomi, Nagano Prefecture, and Annaka, Gunma Prefecture which were proposed as places of refuge for those war sufferers, Rubeshibe was chosen where the company had residents^{ces} which could accommodate the largest number of personnel. By his own desire, each war sufferer was given a choice. In order to perform his responsibility, Managing Director Kumada with about 30 members decided to remain in Tokyo. Standing Director Matsumoto and about 15 officials, mostly technical staff, and 10 female office clerks came over there. Among those who stayed in the head office, those who had no relatives in rural districts sent their family to Inatomi.

Thus Rubeshibe-cho where Aoki resided received many officials headed by Standing Director Matsumoto. For those new comers, Technical and Investigation Departments were opened. In order to keep connections with the head office, these departments were unified and named Hokkaido Branch. Aoki who had been a senior standing director assumed office of chief of branch and Matsumoto became vice-chief. The establishment of the branch office was as the result of absorbing war-suffered officials and under no circumstance was Aoki's authority strengthened for that account. If you refer to the following points, you will make clear that it is most improbable for

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Aoki, as a branch office chief could virtually hold same or higher authority or controlling power as a counterpart of the head of the company. To explain further:

(i) At that time President Yamanouchi, Managing Director Kumada and other officers were in Tokyo and officers' meetings were held there.

(ii) The number of representative director is provided as one person by the company's articles of incorporation and this office was taken up by President Yamanouchi. Aoki had no right of representation.

(iii) Except in Hokkaido, the company's business places were in Kenryoku Mine, and Tobaku Mine in Korea, and Inatomi Mine and Shimaguchi^{jima} Mine in the Japanese mainland. Aoki's duties was to attend to construction at Itomuka and Okito Mines only.

(iv) Even of the affairs in Hokkaido, all business were operated subject to approval by the head office. Aoki's authority was exercised within narrow limits. Expenditures amounting to more than ¥3,000 which were not within the previously approved plans, employment and dismissal of officials and personnel, allocation of personnel were all to be passed to the attention of the head office for approval.

Later airraids were ever intensified and the traffic and communications system were apt to become crippled. Under this situation, the liaison work between the head office and Hokkaido office became in disorder. In view of these circumstances, a measure was taken on July 4th to widen the local authority, yet it was within very narrow limits, the details of which are

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as given in the attached document (3). Unless submitting for approval to the head office, closing of contracts not previously authorized valued at ¥50,000 up, contributions above ¥5,000, and personnel shifts of section chiefs and higher officials could not be carried out. All these facts relate to the circumstances taking place two months after the branch office was set up.

(c) From November, 1945 till this day.

Increase in the number of resident officials in Hokkaido took place in November, 1945, and thereafter. At the regular meeting of shareholders held in November, in order to live up to the purport of dismemberment of Zaibatsu, all officers headed by President Yamanouchi resigned. The Nomuras submitted a blank power of attorney and refrained from exercising the shareholders' right. As a result, by a resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders, selection of new officers was to be made by officers selection committee set up by minor shareholders centered on employees. Besides Kumada, Aoki and Matsumoto, Yajima (chief of technical department of branch office), and Nishimura (manager of Itomuka Mine) were newly elected and being unanimously approved by the shareholders' general meeting, a new officer meeting was held and through mutual voting, president and director and representative director Yoshiro Kumada, managing director Torao Aoki, director Tosaku Yajima, director Susumu Nishimura and standing auditor Akira Matsumoto assumed offices respectively.

According to this line-up, it was found by coincidence

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that all officers except President Kumada were resident officers in Hokkaido. We presume that the examination committee placed the basis of judgement mainly on this period. But the real circumstance was as described below.

(i) With the assumption of auditor's office, Matsumoto was to be transferred to the head office. But, as it was, his departure was postponed till December, 1946. This delay was caused because of difficulty to find a house in Tokyo.

(ii) Nishimura was stationed outside the branch office as manager of Itomuka Mine. Therefore the officers who took charge of the branch office business were only two in number, Aoki and Yajima.

(iii) The following circumstances remained unchanged.

The company has one representative director (President Kumada).

The regulation to pass all proposals for action to the head office for approval was still enforced.

Various mines located in the Japanese mainland are beyond control of Aoki.

(iv) Besides, the head office had many important business to attend: Negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, and the Mine Operators' Association; Negotiations with the Reconstruction Financial Organ and other financial organs; Negotiations with the Japan Metal Co., Ltd. and the Industrial Restoration Corporation for the purpose of selling products; and Negotiations with foreign buyers and the Foreign Trade Board for export business - It was up to the head office to perform all these negotiations. Though it is a paradoxical

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view, we should say that under the recent abnormal situation when, due to surplus stocks, the black market price of the product is being underquoted than the official price, all these problems to be taken care of at the head office would be rather more important than the task of production on the field. All these matters were exclusively attended by President Kumada, successor to the former President Yamanouchi since the latter's retirement.

The real circumstances were as described above. It is true that as a director who has served since the inauguration of the company, Aoki has been a good assistant to Kumada. But as regards the limit of authority and the status of performing duties, a clear distinction existed between Kumada and Aoki, even after the former's assumption of president's office after Yamanouchi's retirement, to say nothing of the days when Yamanouchi was in the president's office and Kumada was managing director. Under no circumstance, a fact exists that Aoki was either a counterpart of the president or he had virtually the same authority of controlling power with the president.

It is presumed that the examination committee passed the judgement on the basis of superficial objectives in mind, because of our explanation being simple, and their misconception arose due to failure to take the above circumstances into consideration. Permit us to reiterate that:

(i) Establishment of branch office was as a result of absorbing the head office officials, and not due to the reason concerned with management.

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(ii) It was a coincidence as a result of a new shareholders' general meeting held in November, 1945, half year after the branch office was founded that all officers except Kumada were in Hokkaido and this fact had no relation with the founding of the branch office. Further, Matsumoto and Nishimura were stationed outside the branch office.

(iii) Though the company's articles of incorporation provide one representative director, Aoki never assumed the office.

(iv) Aoki's authority was limited within Hokkaido, whereas in the Japanese mainland and Korea, the company had several business places which were beyond Aoki's control.

(v) Under the recent prevailing situation, the head office performed a number of business which were of greater importance than the production on the field, and all these business were exclusively conducted by President Kumada.

(vi) Even regarding the business in Hokkaido, the branch office chief's authority was restricted as the head office instruction system was enforced. Although a part of its scope was widened as an emergency measure to counteract the situation under intensified airraids, an extensive restriction was still in force, and his authority could not be regarded same as that of the president. In this respect, there might be a room to arouse such a misunderstanding if the regulation of submitting proposals for attention of the head office was drawn up at the time when Kumada was the president, and Aoki the managing director. But considering that this regulation was set up at the time when Yamanouchi was the president and Kumada, the managing director and Aoki the standing director, there is no room of

arousing any doubt. No mention was made of this important fact in the reason for application. We therefore can not but consider that herein lies a serious mistake concerning the fact which seemingly was the basis of the decision given by the examination committee on this matter.

It is requested re-examination be made on recognition of a misconception of the fact which was made the basis of decision as referred to in No. 1 and No. 2 of this application.

For The Nomura Mining Co., Ltd.

Torao Aoki
Torao Aoki,
President.

Attached document (1)

Description given in Reason for Application relative to the fact which is cited as the reason for disapproval.

1. Holding concurrent posts in the four companies (from 14th line to 16th line on Page 8 of the reason for application)
"For a time he assumed office of director of the Nouvelle Calédonie Co. This company, however, is not included in the present list of designated companies, and during the tenure of office, he virtually performed no duties as director."
2. Aoki was a counterpart of the president. (from 10th line to 14th line on Page 7 of the reason for application)
"During the period from April, 1939 to November, 1945, the Nomura Mining Co. had Mitsugu Yamanouchi as president, and Yoshiro Kumada as managing director, and Aoki therefore did not exercise any right of representation. Even after he assumed office of managing director in November, 1945, the number of representative director was limited to one person by the company's articles of incorporation and President Yoshiro Kumada was in this post. Aoki has till this day assumed the chief of Hokkaido Branch and he has had no authority except on local affairs".

Attached document (2-1)

Abstract from the 8th Business Report of Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd.

From June 1, 1941 to November 30, 1941.

No. 1 omitted.

No. 2 Outline of Enterprise

In this term, the export restriction at New Caledonia was

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relieved and export limit was raised from 24,000 metric ton for each quarter in the previous term to 42,000 metric tons. On the other hand, on account of the shortage of ship's bottom in Japan we could not procure ships with sufficient capacity to carry the quantity of mineral permitted for export. According to the material mobilization plan, it was decided to send a liner once in a month in summer time and when there is room in the shipping space in winter time, more ships shall be sent in order to take delivery of the fixed quantity allotted. But the distribution of a ship in July was cancelled, owing to the ship allocation schedule. Further, at the end of July, Japan sent troops to French Indo-China and since the measure to freeze Japanese capital was taken by the Anglo-American countries, the Government of New Caledonia did not accept the remittance in yen as hitherto, and demanded to make remittance in dollar for the price of minerals sold which was virtually impossible. The shipment of minerals became impossible, and it also became impossible even to make remittance from Japan for paying expenses on the field. We therefore obtained the understanding of the authorities and raised loan in the French currency as an expedient and appropriated same for paying expenses on the spot. The number of laborers and officials were reduced gradually so as to retain only the minimum personnel that may be required when the enterprise is resumed in future. We took a waiting policy by saving expenses and watched the development of the Japanese-American parley which was then in progress. As regards the method to protect the rights and interests in case of an emergency, we consulted closely with

the personnel on the field and we are fully prepared to meet any contingency.

Attached document (2-2)

The 12th Term Business Report

The Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd.

For period from June 1, 1943 to November 30, 1943.

No. 1 - omitted.

No. 2 - Outline of Enterprise

New Caledonia, where our company's business is operated is now under the enemy's influence. Our enterprise is in stagnation.

No. 3 - Accounting.

Balance Sheet (as of November 30, 1943)

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> yen	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> yen
Unpaid capital	3,750,000	Capital	5,000,000.-
Founding expense	76,111.96	Temporary Receipts	108,435.94
Furnitures & fittings	16,674.85	Loan	2,320,000.00
Securities	85,024.16		
Bank deposits	738.90		
Postal savings	63.78		
Société Le Fer	1,295,404.11		
The 2nd Société Le Fer	1,472,544.27		
Refinery Dept. account	8,656.79		
Sundry merchandise	28,071.72		

Assets

Temporary payments	131,750.80		
Cash	165.78		
Amount brought forward from the previous term	512,286.47		
Loss for current term	50,942.34		
<u>Total</u>	<u>7,428,435.93</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,428,435.93</u>

Profit & Loss Account Statement

(For period from June 1, 1943
to Nov. 30, 1943)

ReceiptsDisbursements

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> yen	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u> yen
Interest received	5.89	Interest paid	47,214.35
Loss for current term	50,942.34	Business expenses	7,733.88
<u>Total</u>	<u>50,948.23</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>50,948.23</u>

Disposal of Profits and Losses

- Profits & losses for current term ¥50,942.34
 - Amount brought over from prev. term ¥512,286.47
- Total ¥ 563,228.81

The above amount is disposed of as follows.

- Amount carried over to next term ¥563,228.81.

To the best of our belief, the above statement is true.

Date: December, 1943.

For Nouvelle Calédonie Mining Co., Ltd.

Akira Seno, president & director
Mitsugu Yamanouchi, director
Hidezo Hosoda, "
Yasutaro Hirose, "
Fujie Danno, "
Ikuya Taniguchi, "

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To the best of our belief, the above statement is true and correct.

Keiji Nomura, auditor

Attached Document (2-3) The 13th Term Business Report (from Dec. 1st 1943 to May 31st 1944)
Kazumoto Tsutsumi, " - omitted -"

No. 1 - Outline of general affairs.

No. 2 - Outline of enterprise.

New Caledonia where our business is operated is still under the influence of the enemy, and our enterprise is in suspension.

No. 3- Accounts.

Balance Sheet (as of May 31, 1944)

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount yen</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount yen</u>
Unpaid capital	3,750,000.00	Capital	5,000,000.00
Founding expenses	76,111.98	Loan	2,320,000.00
Furnitures & fixtures	16,613.15	Temporary receipts	108,435.93
Securities	85,024.16		
Bank deposits	172.55		
Postal savings	63.78		
Société Le Fer	1,295,404.11		
The 2nd Société Le Fer	1,472,544.27		
Refinery Dept a/c	8,656.79		
Sundry merchandise	26,643.72		
Temporary payments	130,795.98		
Cash	21.90		
Amount brought forward from prev. term	563,228.81		
Loss for current term	3,154.75		
<u>Total</u>	<u>7,428,435.93</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,428,435.93</u>